



FEMA

Fact Sheet

Alternative Housing Pilot Program

The Alternative Housing Pilot Program (AHPP) is a one-time, four-year pilot to identify and evaluate better ways to house disaster victims. It resulted from a \$400 million Congressional appropriation in 2006 and is identified as a key program in FEMA's National Disaster Housing Strategy. Designed as a grant program to address housing needs, five of the 29 AHPP projects submitted were awarded to four states. Project implementation is underway.

Each project and managing agency explores a different solution to locally acceptable transitional and permanent disaster housing. Common among the projects is an element of Gulf Coast recovery since all projects must ensure that individuals continuing to receive housing assistance from the 2005 hurricane

Mississippi / Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) (\$281,318,612):

Mississippi Cottage and Park Model (\$275,427,730):

The Park Model is similar in size to a FEMA travel trailer but is built to more stringent codes and uses rot, moisture, and mold resistant materials. The Cottage is a larger two and three bedroom unit complying with both the HUD code and local building codes, exceeding both in many areas. The axles and wheels can be removed for installation on a permanent foundation.

MS Eco Cottage (\$5,890,882): The Eco Cottage is a highly energy-efficient temporary disaster housing unit that can also be used as permanent housing. The design emphasizes green building technologies, durability, and an open interior to accommodate families of various sizes.

season are given first priority for occupancy. Vital to the success of the program is evaluation and integration of lessons learned.

To evaluate the success of the units and each project's impact on individual recovery, HUD is performing building and social science research for FEMA under an interagency agreement. Once completed, HUD will present their findings to Congress and FEMA.

The AHPP program increases the range of federal disaster housing options. Each project demonstrates a significant number of units that differ from standard FEMA solutions. At the conclusion of the program, AHPP initiatives will yield worthy alternatives for consideration by FEMA's Joint Housing Solutions Group (JHSG) and Congress.



Biloxi, Miss. AHPP cottage.



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Alabama / The City of Bayou La Batre (\$15,667,293)

The city will develop two new housing communities and a new housing authority. The homes can accommodate up to a six-member family, use cement fiber materials, withstand winds of up to 140-150 mph, and can be detached and reset on another foundation within a 500 mile radius.

Louisiana / The Louisiana Recovery Authority (LRA) (\$74,542,370)

Katrina and Dovetail Cottages will be used on group sites and as infill development in southern Louisiana. The Katrina Cottage refers to a single-family unit with two to three-bedrooms layouts. The Dovetail Cottage is a multifamily design with one, two, and four bedroom layouts. Most Katrina Cottages will be built with a steel frame, which differs from the privately available Lowes Cottage.

Texas / Texas Housing and Community Development Agency (TDHCA) (\$16,471,725):

The “Heston Home” is single-family pre-fabricated, panelized house that can be disassembled to fit in a standard 8’ x 20’ shipping container. This unit can be pre-positioned, stored flat to allow multiple units to be transported simultaneously, and constructed in as little as eight hours by a six person crew.



FEMA leads and supports the nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation, to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the nation from all hazards including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.

